ject was illustrated by exhibits by Dr. W. N. Shaw, J. E. Petavel, W. A. Harwood, C. J. P. Cave, Capt. C. H. Ley, E. S. Bruce, and the director of the Egyptian Survey Department.

Daily ascents are now made at the Howard Estate Meteorological Station of the University of Manchester, situated at Glossop Moor, Derbyshire, and the results are published in a monthly bulletin. The work at this station is to continue for two years from January 1, 1908. The necessary funds were mainly contributed by Dr. Arthur Schuster, of the University of Manchester, and Mr. J. E. Petavel has immediate charge of the observations.

Upper air observations are made by Mr. Dines, for the Meteorological Office, at Pyrton Hill, Oxfordshire, by Mr. Cave at Ditcham Park, Petersfield, and by Mr. S. H. K. Salmon at Brighton. In connection with the scheme of simultaneous observations under the direction of the International Committee on Scientific Aeronautics observations have been made during the past year at several other points in the British Isles.

A METEOROLOGICAL STATION ON THE ELBRUZ.

Globus of May 7, 1908, announces that a project is on foot to erect a meteorological and astronomical station on Mount Elbruz (18,526 feet), the highest summit in the Caucasus. The estimated cost, 20,000 rubles, the president of the Caucasus Alpine Club, M. Leutzinger, hopes to raise in part from various learned societies.

This giant mountain, which forms a conspicuous feature of the landscape of southeastern Russia, is much higher than Mont Blanc, and, we believe, than any other mountain that is at present the site of a meteorological station.

ENGLISH ABSTRACTS OF JAPANESE METEOROLOGICAL PAPERS.

The monthly Journal of the Meteorological Society of Japan, now in its twenty-seventh year, has begun publishing English abstracts of the Japanese contents of each number. This excellent innovation makes available to occidental readers a wide range of meteorological literature, as may be judged from the following titles of abstracts published in the number for March, 1908:

M. Ishida—Diurnal variation of the wind velocity.

K. Asakura—Relation of the climate and tobacco cultivation.

M. Sato—Meteorological observations at sea.

J. Sato—On cloudy morning weather.

H. Ogiwara—The climate and rice crops.

Y. Takashima—Precipitation near Mokpo.

K. Asakura—Remarkable rainfall at Yokohama on January 15, 1908.

M. Ishida—Climate of south China.

The paper last named is a summary of observations made for the last three years at Hangchow, Nanking, Hankow, and Shashi, and is one of the first fruits of the recent invasion of China by the Japanese meteorologists.

METEOROLOGICAL EXPLORATION IN KAMCHATKA.

The Scottish Geographical Magazine states that a large exploring expedition, organized by M. T. P. Riabouchinsky, left St. Petersburg in May for Kamchatka. Meteorology is one of the principal subjects to be pursued by the expedition, which will spend eighteen months in Kamchatka. Meteorological stations will be established at Tigil, Kintchevska village on the Kamchatka River, and Petropavlovsk.

THE SYMONS MEDAL.

The Symons Memorial Gold Medal, which is awarded biennially by the Royal Meteorological Society, has been presented this year to M. Léon Teisserenc de Bort.

M. Teisserenc de Bort was a member of the staff of the Bureau Central Météorologique de France from 1878 to 1892. In the latter year he resigned in order to devote his entire attention to experimental research in meteorology, and in 1896 he founded a private observatory for the study of dynamic meteorology at Trappes, near Paris. His recent work has been chiefly in the field of upper air research, including the well-known expeditions of the yacht *Otaria* (in connection with Mr. A. Lawrence Rotch), and the comparison of upper air temperatures in different latitudes.

EXHIBITION OF METEOROLOGICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

An international exhibition of meteorological and geophysical instruments will be held at Faenza, Italy, in connection with the celebration of the tercentenary of the birth of Torricelli, during the months of August, September, and October of this year. A prize of 2,000 francs will be awarded to the meteorological or geophysical instrument exhibited that is judged to be the best innovation, either from its principle or from its application to some principle already known.

WILLIAM M. HUSSON.

Mr. William M. Husson, whose death in his 53d year, occurred in Washington, D. C., on May 10, 1908, entered the Weather Bureau Service in August, 1890, and served continuously as draftsman at the Central Office, with the exception of about a year during the war with Spain when he was engaged in the military service of the United States as Captain of Company D, 1st Regiment, Florida Volunteers. He was a skilful and intelligent workman and a man of excellent character and disposition.—*H. E. W.*

ICE MOVEMENTS AND CURRENTS IN BERING STRAIT.

Mr. James F. Cross, Government teacher at Wales, Alaska, has for the past three years kept notes of the ice movements and currents in Bering Strait. This spring, on May 28, in response to a request from the special observer of the Weather Bureau at Nome, Alaska, he telegraphed the following information:

April 6.—Ice all clear from the straits and was open water to the Diomedes [Islands] and as far north and south as you could see. Current moving south.

April 11.—Current changes and brought ice into the straits for five days.

April 17.—Current south. Ice cleared and water full of young ice. Since this date no ice floes have come into the straits, and as far as you can see the water is open. The natives are not able [to] account for no ice coming down with both the wind and current from the north.

April 27.—Strong current from the south. Wind northeast, but the ice did not move up from the south. The current varies from day to day. As the only way to measure is by the floating ice it is hard to estimate velocity. Compared with other years there is much less ice in quantity. A letter dated February 23, at Icy Cape, says: "The ice pack did not come down from the north." Last reports from the Diomedes Islands indicate that the ice in the west straits has been light and there is now plenty of open water there. Walrus are running in large numbers east of Diomedes Islands.

CORRIGENDA.

MONTHLY WEATHER REVIEW for March, 1908, Vol. XXXVI, No. 3, Chart XIV, in lower left-hand corner the legends for the two colors, green and red, should be interchanged, making *red* indicate "Not crost by paths" and *green* "crost by paths."

MONTHLY WEATHER REVIEW for April, 1908, Vol. XXXVI, No. 4, page 87, column 1, second line of text of "Chinook winds, etc.," for "Charts IX and X" read "Charts XVI and XVII". Page 103, column 2, in Table 1, left-hand column, for "Ghent" read "Geneva". Page 105, in Table 4, right-hand column, line for July, for "0.495" read "0.0495".